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Immigration and its Effects upon the United States. By PRESCOTT F. HALL, A.B., LL.B. [American Public Problems.] (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1906. Pp. xiii, 393.)

THE author of this book is the founder and for the last ten years has been the secretary of the Immigration Restriction League. The objects of this league, as stated in its constitution, are "to advocate and work for the further judicious restriction or stricter regulation of immigration . . . and to arouse public opinion to the necessity of a further exclusion of elements undesirable for citizenship or injurious to our national character." Its efforts have been directed largely, if not mainly, to advocating the illiteracy test and excluding would-be immigrants over sixteen years of age who cannot read and write some language.

These facts, which do not appear prominently in the work, indicate the writer's point of view and also the strength and weakness of his product. The book was prepared in consequence of a suggestion from the late Professor Mayo-Smith, and on account of its origin and character it invites comparison with his *Emigration and Immigration*, published sixteen years earlier and still the standard American treatise. It seems to have been designed to supplement rather than to supersede the earlier work. Such a design would explain, not merely the small amount of matter in the historical survey of immigration, but also the comparative neglect of some large topics in which Professor Mayo-Smith was at his best, like the political effects of immigration, the economic gain by immigration, and the question of principle involved. It might explain also the writer's little use of all except American authorities. The work is a temperate and in the main an accurate discussion of an important political and social problem, but has little direct significance to the student of American history.

The author makes a number of statements without adequate indication of his authority or without adequate evidence. The following are examples: "It is estimated that there are approximately 19,000,000 Jews in the world" (p. 49). No reference is given. What is, I believe, the best estimate, that of M. Fournier de Flaix in the fourth volume of the *Bulletin* of the International Statistical Institute, shows 7,056,000 Jews in the world (p. 146), and I have never met any estimate so large as this. Perhaps the figures are a misprint. "Various British authorities have asserted that the amount sent to Ireland from this country each year exceeded the total cost of poor relief in Ireland" (p. 73). How could any British authority have better basis for such a statement than a guess? "Dr. True, of the Department of Agriculture, states that about 2,000,000 men, or 6,000,000 persons in all, gave up farming and went to join the toilers in our cities between 1870 and 1890" (p. 129). We are not told where the statement was made or by what evidence it was supported. "The population of New England was produced out of an immigration of about 20,000 persons who arrived before 1640" (p. 4). What is the evidence that immigration to the New England

colonies ceased in 1640? "Records of immigration begin with the year 1820" (*ibid.*). A few lines below appears the number from Great Britain in 1815. The discrepancy is due to the fact that British records of emigration to the United States began several years before American federal records of immigration, which commenced in 1820. "Machinery has chiefly diminished the need for skilled labor" (p. 34). "The Jews we have received hitherto have been . . . liable to disease, especially tuberculosis, in the crowded life of our city slums" (p. 51). "Russian and German Jews, who are most prone to become victims of tuberculosis within a short time after landing" (p. 259). "The movement toward the cities, in which the young men played the leading part, leaving the girls at home upon the farms, and diminishing their opportunity for marriage" (p. 111). This is curiously contrary to the facts. The young women have played the leading part in this movement, leaving the men at home upon the farms, and in consequence the opportunity for young women to marry is greater and their marriage rate higher in the country than in the city. "The children of foreign-born are, after a time, reckoned as natives in the censuses" (p. 119). In fact children born in this country of foreign-born parents are always treated by the census as native.

Notwithstanding blemishes of which the foregoing are examples, the book seems to me a valuable summary of the recent history and the present aspects of a great national problem: and with the exception of Mayo-Smith's book the best general discussion of immigration into the United States.

W. F. WILLCOX.

History of the War of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States of America. By JAMES HANNAY, D.C.L. (Toronto: Morang and Company. 1905. Pp. xv, 372.)

THIS volume, purporting to be a history of the War of 1812, ought to be entitled a history of the warfare along the Canadian frontier during 1812-1814, so far does it fall short of being a well-ordered and comprehensive account of the military and naval events of those years. Its proportions are distinctly unsatisfactory. The campaigns about New Orleans and Mobile are dismissed with a single page, since they had "no connection with the defence of Canada" (p. 358). Russian mediation, peace negotiations, and the treaty of peace receive altogether less than two pages. On the other hand, nearly ten per cent. of the space is given up to imaginary sketches of scenes and typical soldiers, portraits of properly forgotten American and British worthies, and reproductions of old prints. The maps and plans, which number seventeen, taken as a whole are among the satisfactory features of the work and furnish acceptable elucidations of the text.

In the matter of purpose, method, and style the volume has little to commend it to the general reader, and nothing at all to cause the serious,